

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Gulf Region Held Most Explosive

### U.S. Plans Force for Trouble Spots

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, April 20

—The United States is carrying a force of 100,000 troops, 40,000 combat soldiers, and 40,000 support personnel in the Gulf region, according to Pentagon sources.

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## Warns Senators on Taiwan Issue

### Deng Says U.S. Law Strains Ties

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, April 20 (NYT) —

Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) yesterday

warned a delegation from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

that recent congressional legislation on Taiwan had impaired U.S. relations with China.

Mr. Deng told the senators, whose committee had sponsored

the bill, that it had come close to nullifying the normalization of

U.S.-Chinese relations last December. Mr. Deng said that Peking

would carefully monitor the U.S. government's actions on Taiwan

from now on.

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The bill, which was signed by President Carter last week, expressed the United States' continued interest in the peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue and provided for U.S. arms sales to the Nationalist regime there.

No interference seen

Despite Mr. Deng's warning, Ambassador Leonard Woodcock said yesterday that he saw no evidence that Peking's dissatisfaction had interfered with talks being held between U.S. and Chinese representatives on several issues including financial claims, limitations on Chinese textile imports to the United States, and a trade pact.

During his 2 1/2-hour interview with the senators, Mr. Deng appeared surprised when asked by Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., what had delayed the signing of an agreement on settling claims for U.S. property seized in China, which had been initiated by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal on March 2 in Peking. The Chinese leader appeared to believe that the agreement had been completed, the senators reported.

In fact, U.S. diplomats say, Peking has raised a number of legal questions about how it can go about recovering its share of frozen Chinese assets in the United States after paying Washington \$80.5 million in exchange for \$196 million in U.S. property seized in China.

Some Money Lost

The Chinese have asked Washington to supply a list of the banks in which the frozen assets are held and the names of the original Chinese owners of the funds. In the end, the Chinese may only be able to recover about \$30 million out of the \$80 million in frozen assets, the diplomats say, since some of the money has been lost or siphoned off to banks in Europe.

But the diplomats believe that Peking will eventually sign the agreement since China recognizes that it must settle the claims issue before the United States will grant it most-favored-nation tariff treatment or make available cheap credits from the Export-Import Bank, both of which the Chinese have indicated they want.

The group of five senators, led by Frank Church, D-Idaho, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, are on a six-day tour of China. Sen. Jacob Javits of New York, the ranking Republican member of the committee, is also in the group.

Saved for Senators

Mr. Deng appeared to have saved his strongly worded message about Taiwan for the senators, since he had met with two other groups of congressmen in the last two days without mentioning the subject.

The Chinese leader stressed that the United States should not be so concerned about a Chinese attack on Taiwan, because Peking will not have the military capacity for an assault during the next five years. Moreover, he added, China would consider using force only in two circumstances. First, if Taiwan refused to enter into a dialogue with the mainland, as it presently has, or second, if the Soviet Union became involved on the island.

Mr. Deng implied that Peking had hoped that with normalization, the United States would help lead the way to a peaceful resolution of the Taiwan problem by encouraging the Nationalists to open talks. But, he said, the Foreign Relations Committee's legislation, pledging continued U.S. arms sales and concern over Taiwan's fate, had made Taipei more stubborn.

Would Buy U.S. Arms

Mr. Deng repeated earlier hints by other Chinese officials that Peking would be interested in buying U.S. weapons if Mr. Carter relaxed his ban on arms sales to China. But in response to a question by Sen. Joseph Biden, D-Del., about whether Peking would allow the United States to station intelligence-monitoring equipment here, he stressed that China must maintain its sovereignty.

However, Mr. Deng said, if the United States would give China the facilities, it would share the intelligence it gathered with Washington.

Bonn Rejects Talks

BONN, April 20 (Reuters) — West Germany today rejected any talks with East Germany about a large nuclear waste dump that it plans to build near the border.

A government spokesman said that the East Germans had been assured that the nuclear reprocessing plant and underground dump at the village of Gorleben would be safe. East Germany said yesterday that it had expressed concern to Bonn several times about the project, which has drawn widespread opposition in West Germany and is still under study.

On Nuclear Dump

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## Senate Expected to Clash With Carter Administration

## Rhodesia Vote May Spur U.S. Drive to Lift Sanctions

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP) — The initial heavy turnout by black voters in Rhodesia's extended parliamentary elections this week gives new momentum to a push in the U.S. Senate to lift economic sanctions against that country, a move that could damage President Carter's prestige at home and shatter his efforts to arrange negotiated settlements of two guerrilla wars in southern Africa.

The first phase of the battle could come as early as next week when Congress reconvenes after the Easter recess and looks at the results of the Rhodesia voting, which ends tomorrow. The Salisbury government announced yesterday that 49 percent of the country's voting-age population voted in the first three days of balloting.

Carter administration officials are worried that the relatively positive news accounts of the orderliness and size of the voting in urban areas controlled by the government will help trigger an immediate move in the Senate, which turned back an attempt to lift sanctions last year by only four votes before adopting a compromise measure.

The compromise requires President Carter to lift the sanctions if he determines that free and fair elections have been held and have produced a government that has sincerely attempted to negotiate a settlement with the guerrilla forces.

**Militiamen Lift Lebanon Siege**  
**Of UN Troops**

METULLA, Israel, April 20 (UPI) — The Israeli-backed Christian militia in Lebanon today lifted its siege today against UN forces and permitted Norwegian troops to enter the region from Israel, witnesses said.

They said that 26 Norwegians who had been staying at a hotel in this town on the Lebanese frontier for five days were told that they could enter southern Lebanon and travel freely in the area.

Rightist Christian militiamen, commanded by renegade army Maj. Saad Haddad, launched a heavy rocket, mortar and machine-gun attack yesterday against the Naqoura command of the 6,000 troops of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

The base, about 6 kilometers north of the Israeli frontier on the Lebanese coastal highway, was heavily damaged in the barrage. Eight UN soldiers were wounded and three helicopters destroyed.

Meanwhile, in the central sector of the border, clashes occurred overnight between Irish UN troops at Beit Yahoun and militiamen, Beirut Radio reported. It said no UN troops were injured in the firing that flared when militiamen attempted to infiltrate the UN positions about 3 kilometers north of the Israeli border.

headed by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe.

The conservative push for lifting sanctions, led by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., has forced the administration into a defensive posture in what is likely to be a three-phase struggle that could hinge on Mr. Carter's determination to commit his prestige in a risky undertaking.

The administration's strategy at this point is to emphasize publicly that Mr. Carter has not prejudged the election results and to urge Congress to wait for his finding on the fairness of the election. He is likely to wait until the first week in June before issuing a determination.

But some of his aides and some liberals in the Senate are concerned that a quick move on sanctions

could stampede an early vote there. Among the options reportedly discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet-level Policy Review Committee a week ago Thursday was a proposal to have Mr. Carter make a presidential statement on the growing threats to his policy in southern Africa.

Expert sources in the Senate expect the president to rule that the elections do not meet the requirements under the compromise measure for lifting sanctions. This would touch off the third and perhaps most bitter phase of the struggle, a showdown in the Senate on a new move by Sen. Helms and others to restore U.S. trade and financial dealings with the new Rhodesian government despite continuing UN prohibitions.

Officials say that the president's senior foreign policy advisers also reviewed at their meeting last Thursday the long-term diplomatic strategy for Rhodesia and decided essentially to continue the U.S. commitment to getting the Salisbury government and the guerrillas to agree to UN-supervised elections no matter how the sanctions issue is resolved.

The administration already has moved to shift the emphasis of its policy to obtain more flexibility to keep up with the rapid changes involving the Rhodesian elections, the predicted defeat on May 3 of Britain's Labor government and changes in the balance of forces within the guerrilla camp in recent months.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance

signaled the change last month with an unexpected statement on Saturday that again emphasized the need for UN-supervised elections. But Mr. Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen, issuing the same statement, dropped mention of the U.S.-British plan for an all-parties conference to negotiate a settlement.

**Power Split Dropped**

U.S. officials say that the administration has now dropped the plan's complex power-sharing proposals that provided for varying degrees of British control over the transition to a new government that would include the guerrillas.

Washington now appears to be moving into a far more passive stance and waiting to see if any new elements emerge that would tempt at least some of the black leaders who are cooperating with Prime Minister Ian Smith in holding the elections to going for their own deal with the guerrillas to end the war.

After having sought to help bring Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Smith together last summer in an abortive attempt for a truce, U.S. officials now show great interest in the almost certain emergence of Bishop Abel Muzorewa from the elections as Mr. Smith's successor as prime minister and what is seen here as Mr. Mugabe's new strength in Rhodesia and his new moderate image abroad.

Now expecting a 60-percent turnout among Rhodesia's voting-age population, U.S. officials acknowledge that the first two days of television and newspaper coverage of happy voters flocking to the polls "will tend to legitimize the Salisbury government in the minds of many" and provide new ammunition to the proponents of lifting sanctions. These images will also help the Rhodesians in making the voting the focal point of the battle on sanctions.

**Increased Support**

Bishop Muzorewa also was expected to emerge from the elections with increased support from South Africa, which has hardened its position on cooperating with Western diplomatic efforts in recent weeks. U.S. officials believe that Pretoria is moving toward relying more on military power to resolve its problems.

A South African decision to pull out of its protracted negotiations with the United States and four other Western nations on ending the guerrilla war in Namibia (South-West Africa) would trigger African demands for economic sanctions against Pretoria. The administration's gravest fear at the moment seems to be having to fight two separate battles over sanctions at the same time if the Rhodesia and Namibia efforts fail.

**Mozambique Bases Raided**

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 20 (UPI) — Rhodesian planes raided guerrilla targets in Mozambique today on the main infiltration route between Maputo and the border of southern Rhodesia.

A military communiqué said that the targets were in Gaza Province, where warplanes twice bombed and strafed bases and supply dumps of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army forces last month to disrupt preparations for an offensive during the elections.

**Vietnam Accuses**

**China of Further Border Clashes**

BANGKOK, April 20 (AP) — Vietnam, which started peace talks with China on Wednesday, accused Peking yesterday of continuing to fire artillery into Vietnamese territory and of sending troops into its frontier areas.

Vietnamese radio broadcasts said that from March 16 until Wednesday, Chinese troops staged more than 60 provocations and intrusions inside Vietnam. It repeated earlier charges that China has reinforced its troops along the border to more than 500,000 men and moved 12 divisions close to the frontier.

"Despite the Chinese leaders' announcement on March 16, 1979, that Chinese troops had withdrawn completely from Vietnamese territory, Chinese troops in actual fact are still occupying more than 10 places in Vietnam, and are digging trenches and fortifications," the broadcast said.

Negotiations began in Hanoi to solve the border problem, which resulted in the Chinese invasion of Vietnamese territory along the frontier in February.

**PLO Aide Ends U.S. Visit**

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP) — Shafik Hout, a Palestine Liberation Organization official, is ending his controversial visit to the United States after being denied a visa extension.

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Supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa demonstrate in the streets of Salisbury.

## Europarlament Race Bitter in France

(Continued from Page 1)

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has said that a directly elected Parliament will be dissatisfied "with the relatively restricted powers which it has now."

The West German statements were a grave political embarrassment to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. They brought charges from Mr. Chirac that French sovereignty was being eroded, and that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was leading France to a German-dominated, supranational Common Market.

**Special Rules**

The European election is proving a fertile political battleground because it is conducted under special voting rules. Instead of the French run-off system which forces parties into coalitions, it will be a straight proportional election, allowing each party to register its national strength. All four French parties fielded lists headed by the party chiefs — except the Giscardist list, which is led by the country's most popular politician, Health Minister Simone Veil.

In the political infighting, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appears to have abandoned hope of any reconciliation with Mr. Chirac. Instead, he is trying to woo Gaullists to his own camp, isolating Mr. Chirac. There

**Swiss Arrest**  
**German Cited in U.S. Tax Fraud**

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP) — Swiss authorities have arrested a West German who was indicted here with his wife on charges that they fraudulently obtained more than \$500,000 in tax refunds from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service in the last 8½ years.

According to sources, Arno Arndt was arrested by Swiss officials on April 6. He was being held without bond while Swiss authorities determine whether to prosecute him or extradite him to the United States.

Mr. Arndt's wife, Marlene, also was arrested but was released. She could be prosecuted in Switzerland for her part in the alleged fraud, but under Swiss law she cannot be extradited.

The Arndts allegedly submitted 66 U.S. income tax returns using false and fictitious names for the years 1970 through last year, claiming \$673,960 in refunds from the IRS. They received 131 government checks totaling \$501,443. Authorities said it was one of the largest tax fraud cases in U.S. history.

The indictment was unsealed March 16, 14 months after it was returned by a grand jury.

**U.S. Discloses Radioactive Leak During Maine Nuclear Shutdown**

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 20 (UPI) — Radioactive water leaked from the Maine Yankee nuclear power plant during a March shutdown ordered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, it was announced today.

The plant in Wiscasset was ordered closed March 13 by the regulatory commission, which said that Maine Yankee was one of five nuclear power plants whose water coolant systems were alleged to be susceptible to earthquakes in the area. On Tuesday, the plant was exposed to an earth tremor which registered 3.8 on the Richter scale.

A company spokesman said that the leak of 4,000 gallons of radioactive water occurred when a faulty gasket blew open, allowing radioactive steam to spray onto the floor of an adjoining building and releasing a radioactive gases into the atmosphere that were higher than permitted levels.

A Maine Yankee spokesman said that "there was no need to inform state officials because it was only a low-level incident. The leak was corrected within a half an hour and the 4,000 gallons of condensate was sent through a clean-up process."

Wallace Hinkley, manager of health and safety programs for Maine, called it a minor incident but did not know how much of an area was affected by the release. "The amount [of radiation] that occurred was less than the average person receives in one day from natural radiation," Mr. Hinkley said.

Commission officials in Washington reported that the plant has been in technical violation of radioactive emissions standards since the incident, but the amount of gas released posed no threat to employees or residents.

The Maine Yankee spokesman said the incident occurred 12 hours after the commission ordered the plant's shutdown. He added that it was reported to the commission 11 days later.

## Rate Increase Suspended

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 20 (WP) — Pennsylvania's Public Utilities Commission yesterday suspended the \$49-million rate increase it gave Metropolitan Edison Co. on March 22, freezing the rates the operator of the closed Three Mile Island nuclear plant can charge for at least six months.

"What we've done is kept things the way they were before March 22," Chairman Wilson Goode said. "The rate increase granted was predicated upon the costs associated with the construction and operation of Three Mile Island Unit No. 2, which has now been rendered inoperable and unusable for an indefinite period."

is an open tug-of-war over the loyalty of the six Gaullist Cabinet ministers whose presence in the Cabinet symbolizes Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's claim to follow the tradition of De Gaulle.

Mr. Chirac commands a parliamentary bloc which could bring down the government and probably force new national elections. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has hinted that Mr. Chirac would risk political suicide if he were perceived as destroying an elected majority by personal ambition.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will be politically embarrassed if the European elections register a poor showing by his own supporters. All the other parties are facing their European Parliament campaigns with criticism of Mr. Barre's record of high unemployment and economic reforms which have not had an immediate impact. The risk is that a

defeat for the Giscardist list be interpreted as a national vow.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has recently entered the European campaign. He said on television last week that he will focus the campaign on three issues: Whether European economic integration should be pursued or abandoned; whether France should be a leader in the Common Market or a reformer; whether Europe should be based on the Treaty of Rome, which he said has caused political instability in the past.

**Japan Premier Sees Need For Bigger Defense Effort**

(Continued from Page 1)

Koreans are anxious for a visible display of continuing U.S. support. And U.S. plans to pull out all its ground combat troops from South Korea are almost certain to be discussed.

Mr. Ohira, who was regarded as a moderate on defense policy before he took office in December, said that Japan must strengthen reconnaissance power in an apparent reference to Japanese plans to buy the Grumman E-2C radar plane, which have been temporarily blocked by a parliamentary investigation into alleged sales malpractices by Grumman.

Mr. Ohira said that he was not in favor of larger Japanese defense forces at payroll costs — accounting for more than 50 percent of Japan's defense budget — were high. But he wanted to modernize

**Tanker Burns**  
**In Texas River**

PORT NECHES, Texas, April 20 (UPI) — Lightning ignited crude oil fumes on a Liberian tanker yesterday, starting a fire and sending the ship's crew jumping into the Neches River. One of the crewmen was reported missing.

The fire aboard the 60,789-ton Liberian-registered Seaguard was extinguished today, but firefighters tried to prevent the ship's hot metal from re-igniting the fumes.

Officials said that 30 of the 33 crewmen, all Italian nationals, were injured. Five were hospitalized.

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## After 1950s Tests

## U.S. Reportedly Backed Distorted Radiation Data

By Adam Clymer

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20 (AP) — Former President Eisenhower reportedly told the Atomic Energy Commission in 1953 of the public "confusion" with the explanation of the radioactive fallout that subsequently aroused concern about serious cancer problems in southern Utah, according to newly declassified commission records released yesterday.

The commission was receptive, records show that, during a period of heavy atomic weapons testing in the mid-1950s, it repeatedly asked off internal questions about the health hazards of fallout, leading to arguments that posing the bomb tests or shifting the site would slow arms develop-

"People have got to learn to live with the facts of life, and the fact of life is fallout," said a commissioner, Willard Libby, at a meeting on Feb. 23, 1955. This portion of a transcript of that meeting was read yesterday by Sen. Edward Brooke, D-Mass., at a joint congressional hearing to explore the government's responsibility for the health problems apparently caused by the "atmospheric testing of atomic weapons."

Sen. Kennedy, the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research, read the documents as he argued that the commission's interest in its testing programs led it into a "clear pattern of distortion" of the health implications of atmospheric testing.

**Divided Loyalties**

He warned that the problem of the 1950s had its counterpart in the present nuclear Regulatory Commission, a body that was created by the Atomic Energy Commission, said that the new group's transcripts of discussions about the three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident on March 28 had shown the same sort of divided loyalties, to industry and to public safety, that characterized the Atomic Energy Commission.

**Senator's Letter**

Most dramatic is the record of the meeting on Feb. 23, 1955, at which the commission pondered what to do about a letter from Sen. Clinton Anderson, the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, suggesting that the Nevada site might have to be abandoned.

Mr. Libby warned, "I think this will set the western program back a lot to go to the Pacific." Then, after Mr. Libby said that "part of the facts of life is fallout," the commission chairman, Lewis Strauss, said: "It is certainly all right, they say, if you don't live next door to it."

"Or under it," said K.D. Nichols of the commission's staff.

The commission apparently decided what to do when Mr. Murray said, "We must not let anything interfere with this series of tests — nothing." They agreed to write Mr. Anderson a letter saying that they were thinking of a new test site in Point Barrow, Alaska.

the suggestion that we leave 'thermonuclear' out of press releases and speeches. Also 'fusion' and 'hydrogen.' If something comes up and we want to use it, we can get clearance from Cutler [Robert Cutler, a presidential aide for national security].

"The president says, 'Keep them confused about 'fusion' and 'fusion,'" Mr. Dean concluded.

## Livestock Deaths

The president's advice dealt with a subject that continually concerned the commission. At a meeting on June 27, 1953, the commissioners discussed the contention that livestock had been killed by the fallout. Some of the owners appeared at yesterday's hearing and repeated their claims.

"Commissioners [Thomas] Murray and [Eugene] Zuckert dismissed the serious public relations problem which developed from the fallout incidents accompanying the test series, and the importance of presenting immediately to the public the full facts concerning the reported incidents and an explanation of the precautions taken by the AEC to insure against creation of any hazards to health and safety," the minutes of the 1953 meeting reported.

According to Mr. Libby and Dr. Donald Frederickson, the director of the National Institutes of Health, one of the commission's eventual moves was to put out a press release falsely saying that public health service doctors had agreed with the commission's officials that radiation had nothing to do with sheep deaths in the area.

The records released by Mr. Kennedy showed many instances of the commission's concern that public fears might force them to give up the Nevada test site, along with discussions of ways to allay those fears.



ASSESSING DAMAGE — Mike Yerger salvages what he can from his family's home in Jackson, Miss. While floodwaters from Pearl River receded there by about two feet, they moved further into the heart of south Mississippi, forcing evacuations in the Columbia area. Spring rains also caused flooding in Alabama, Texas, North Dakota and Minnesota.

## After Crash at Newark

## U.S. Panel Would Ground S-61 Copters

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP) — The National Transportation Safety Board recommended yesterday that the Federal Aviation Administration ground all Sikorsky S-61 helicopters after one of them crashed and killed three persons at

Newark International Airport Wednesday night.

The helicopter was on a regularly scheduled shuttle flight — one of many between New York City area airports operated daily by New York Airways, which suspended service yesterday.

## Guerrillas Fight Managua Troops Near Costa Rica

MANAGUA, April 20 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas and government forces fought a battle yesterday in southern Nicaragua near the Costa Rican border and national guardsmen raided a suspected Sandinista hideout in Managua.

Elsewhere, armed youths opened fire on military vehicles in the slum districts of Managua and Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city.

About 60 persons chanting Sandinista slogans demonstrated in Leon, 70 miles west of Managua. Soldiers fired into the air to disperse them. In Managua, journalists took over a radio station for a peaceful six-hour protest. The radio had been ordered shut by President Anastasio Somoza.

Security sources said at least three guerrilla suspects were killed in the shootout near Sapo, a village near the Costa Rican border. No government casualties were reported.

The battle started when the guerrillas ambushed a military patrol surveying the forest along the Pan American highway into Costa Rica, an area considered by military analysts to be heavily infiltrated with Sandinista guerrillas.

## Tail Rotor Failure

The helicopters should be grounded, the safety board said, until a means of detecting potential tail rotor blade failures can be devised and implemented.

## Norway to Aid Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 20 (Reuters) — Norway will provide financial and technical aid to Malaysia to help it implement its power and energy development plans, the Norwegian consulate announced yesterday.

## Carter to Send Oil-Tax Plan to Congress

By Martin Tolchin

JEKYLL ISLAND, Ga., April 20 (NYT) — The White House plans to send Congress next week detailed proposals, but not draft legislation, for President Carter's proposed tax on the windfall profits he says will be reaped by the oil companies as the result of the gradual lifting of price controls.

The specifications will be the result of extensive consultations between the White House and six congressional committees. Jody Powell, the president's press secretary, said Mr. Carter is vacationing on nearby Sapelo Island.

The White House insisted that neither the consultations nor the decision not to submit a draft bill were evidence of the administration's flexibility concerning the tax.

White House officials and congressional aides said that, on tax matters, the administration traditionally sent Congress detailed proposals rather than a draft bill. They like to write their own bills, Mr. Powell said. "It doesn't make any difference to us."

## No Significant Change

The task force includes officials of the Energy and Treasury Departments, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Office of Management and Budget, White House congressional liaison officials and the domestic policy staff.

White House officials said that there had been no significant

change in the president's tax proposal, made two weeks ago, in which Mr. Carter announced that he had directed the phased removal of controls on oil prices.

The president proposed a two-phase tax. One phase would require oil companies to pay the government 50 percent of the difference between oil companies' income at current levels and at the uncontrolled price. The second is a 50-percent tax on the difference between the current world oil price and future increases imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The president proposed that the tax revenue be placed in an energy security fund. Those revenues would be used for mass transit, research and development on new energy sources, and to help the poor pay increased oil prices.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said after the president's proposal that the first tax did not stand much chance of enactment. He added that the second tax, on the difference between present and future world oil prices, had a reasonable chance.

## Rights Panel Official Shot in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, April 20 (AP) — Four armed men attacked and wounded a member of El Salvador's human rights commission last night, the member reported.

Fernando Augusto Mendez, a former secretary-general of El Salvador's lawyers association, said that four young men approached his car as he was stopped at an intersection in central San Salvador broke the windows and opened fire. The lawyer was wounded in the leg.

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## Two U.S. Jets Collide

RAMSTEIN AIR FORCE BASE, West Germany, April 20 (AP) — Two U.S. Air Force F-111 fighter-bombers crashed today in the North Sea after an apparent mid-air collision, the military said. The four crewmen parachuted safely and were rescued.

# Petroleum Engineers Drilling and Equipment Engineers Oil and Gas Engineers Structural Engineers

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## Signs of Life in Lebanon

The latest sounds of shooting in Lebanon conceal signs of a certain limited but precious progress toward settling down that broken country. What happened was this: The Lebanese government, struggling to reassert its authority, finally cranked itself up to take what is for it the giant step of sending 500 soldiers into the zone patrolled by United Nations peacekeepers in the south. Maj. Saad Haddad, the Christian militia leader in effect hired by the Israelis to police their border with Lebanon, opened fire. He killed one UN soldier and wounded several others, but the Lebanese troops took up their new positions all the same. Major Haddad then declared the shifting sliver of territory he controls to be the independent state of "Free Lebanon." That got a bit of press play—plus some condemnation in assorted corners of the international community. But the important thing is that the Lebanese government has, however symbolically, asserted new control.

Nor was this the first such assertion by the government of President Elias Sarkis in Beirut. Last month, Saudi Arabia, jittery about developments elsewhere, withdrew its troops from the mostly Syrian "Arab Deterrent Force" put in place in 1976 to help end Lebanon's pitiless civil war. The Saudi units had occupied a key buffer area in Beirut, and their withdrawal raised the possibility of re-

newed tension or worse between the Syrians and the rightist Christian militias suspicious of them. Yet here too the Lebanese government successfully moved in its own men. As in the south, the deployment was symbolic since the Lebanese units have little military weight and can be brushed aside at almost any time. But as in the south, the deployment was also more than symbolic: It required assembling units of the two principal religious communities in Lebanon and crossing a formidable set of political obstacles to get them in place: good practice for governing.

No one familiar with the tragedy of Lebanon claims to see light at the end of the tunnel. The disputes and rivalries that produced it civil war remain essentially untreated. The Palestinian presence still salts its other wounds. Israel, holding sway in southern Lebanon through the proxy of Major Haddad, hesitates yet to yield either to the United Nations or to the Lebanese government. But the rivalries among Lebanese are, at least for now, subdued.

The Syrians are playing the role of peacekeeper as well as empire builder. The Israelis did finally get Major Haddad to stop shooting at the UN troops and they have not recognized his absurd "Free Lebanon." The UN peacekeepers, though their ranks rotate, are still in the line. Most encouraging of all, President Sarkis is starting to act the leader.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Beef Boycott Within Bounds

The recent climb of U.S. beef prices is truly astounding. In the first quarter of this year, overall consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 11 percent and food in general rose 17 percent. But the price of steak went up 23 percent, round roast soared 72 percent and hamburger rocketed 110 percent. It's no surprise, then, that many shoppers have begun their own personal beef boycotts. And for those who haven't yet received the message, the campaign for Beefless Wednesdays, launched by consumer advisers in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere, is an idea with merit—but only if it does not turn into a more sweeping vendetta against the cattle industry.

The cattlemen are not OPEC. Unlike the oil cartel, a handful of them cannot control world supplies, name their own prices and amass enormous profits. Like all U.S. agriculture, the cattle industry is made up of thousands of independent producers who operate in a highly competitive market. No one has any real control over prices, profits or supply. Like oil prices, beef prices recently have risen fast. But, unlike oil prices, beef prices also can fall.

This very volatility is, in fact, the major cause of today's beef inflation. During the waning days of President Nixon's anti-inflation effort in 1973, cattle producers were pinched by a price freeze, a fairly effective consumer boycott and a sharp rise in feed-grain prices. They reacted by liquidating

their herds, so they had less stake—and steak—in an increasingly unprofitable business.

For a while, consumers welcomed the results. As greater supplies of beef hit the market in 1976 and 1977, price increases slowed dramatically and the high U.S. consumption of beef climbed even higher. But recently, the market has begun to turn. Supplies have tightened once again and prices have gone up. (It is nevertheless true that the price of beef on the hoof, discounted for inflation, is still below the 1973 peak.)

Though the price climb is painful to consumers, it is just the signal the producers have been waiting for. As profitability improves, cattlemen are finally starting to rebuild their herds. But this takes time and cannot relieve the tight supply of beef in this year, at least. Hence, the call for a beefless day makes sense: a boycott of modest dimension would help trim demand until the cattle industry can rebuild its herds and boost supplies.

But a more sweeping boycott, like that attempted in 1973, would not be wise. It might so frighten cattlemen that they would give up rebuilding supplies and resume liquidation instead. The cycle would start all over again. Consumers might be pleased in the short run. But over the long run, they would end up with even worse prices to beef about.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Amin's Grim Legacy

If the new rulers of Uganda catch up with Idi Amin he can expect little mercy. Did he ever show mercy to anyone in his days of power?

Perhaps nobody will ever know exactly how many people were murdered by this bloodthirsty maniac. We do know that he

made life in Uganda a nightmare of fear and brutal death.

Mr. Lule has a grim legacy. The years of Amin ruined what was once one of the most prosperous countries in Africa. It will take years of steady, decent, honest government to rebuild what Amin destroyed.

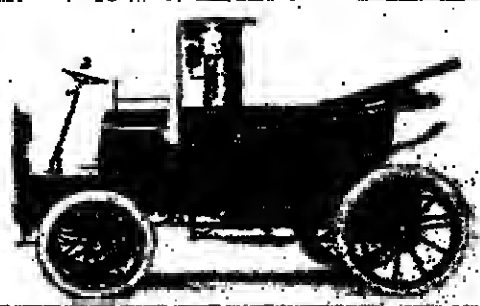
—From the Daily Express (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 21, 1904

PARIS — The electric carriage is making headway, and in the near future it bids fair to eclipse its now favored rival, the petroleum machine, in all aspects of town locomotion. "We are selling them almost as fast as we can manufacture," said the manager of one Paris automobile concern. The Landulet model illustrated here is a leading seller. "Our greatest difficulty is that the traveling distance of the electric carriage is about eight kilometers," he added. Another fuel for engines, alcohol, will be introduced soon in an agricultural traction machine, termed the "tracteur."



### Fifty Years Ago

April 21, 1929

TEHRAN — Here is the young crown prince of Persia, photographed in Tehran, the capital, with a staff of royal attendants. [After his father's abdication in 1941, the boy assumed the name Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and became known in the West as the Shah of Iran. Except for a brief departure from the country in 1953, he ruled until Jan. 16 of this year. When this picture was taken, the future Ayatollah Khomeini was a divinity student in his late 20s; his father had been killed by a government official when he was a child.]



## U.S. Economic Reform Urged

By Henry S. Reuss

WASHINGTON — U.S. fiscal and monetary policies are theoretically on target: tight enough to end inflation, loose enough to encourage employment. The Humphrey-Hawkins law requires that we aim to reach 4 percent unemployment and 3 percent inflation by 1983. Yet inflation in the United States is again in the double-digits and rising, and unemployment persists at almost 6 percent (and around 40 percent for minority youths).

Something is wrong here. John Maynard Keynes and Milton Friedman didn't exactly promise us that their fiscal and monetary policies would produce a rose garden, but they never warned us that we would end up among the thorns.

At the risk of sounding like the old friend of the family who told Dustin Hoffman in "The Graduate" that there was one key word (in his case "plastics"), I suggest, in a word, why conventional fiscal and monetary policies aren't working: "structure."

On the unemployment side, at least half of our 6 million unemployed are victims of "structure"—poor training, discrimination, obsolete skills, poverty and discouragement, people stuck in the wrong place where jobs aren't.

The way out, accordingly, is not merely fiscal and monetary stimulus, but tailor-made programs for both business and workers—at least as targeted and as effective as those that we've used in the last 20 years to help refugees from Hungary, Cuba and Vietnam.

On the inflation side, conventional fiscal and monetary methods also are proving inadequate. True, with the economy operating at much closer to capacity than a year ago, fiscal and monetary restraint are necessary. We do need to bring the federal deficit down; the Federal Reserve does need to avoid creating new money at a rate faster than that required for stable growth. But this conventional "cure" for inflation, if it gets out of hand so that it generates unemployment and recession, can be worse than the disease.

As demand-pull inflation disappears in the downturn, cash-based inflation steps in, and prices keep going up.

Three sectors where there is strong evidence of structure-based inflation are food, health care and government-regulated transportation.

### Past Folly

High food prices are due not so much to domestic excess demand as to a variety of things. Some, like the weather, we can't do much about. Others are the result of past folly by the federal government, as when it sold \$1 billion worth of grain at discount prices to the Russians in 1972 and caused the price of bread to escalate at home. The traditional government farm policy of high price support and acreage limitations burrs the consumer and helps mainly the large corporation farm. Instead, we could avoid excessive price supports and assure the family-sized farmer a fair income by direct payments. It's a program that worked well in World War II to keep milk prices down.

We have added unnecessarily to food costs by fostering an inefficient, overextended network of middle men. A rationalized food distribution system, with retail food cooperatives encouraged by the new National Consumer Cooperative Bank, could help.

Health costs also have been going crazy. Many insurance plans offer better coverage for people while they're in the hospital, thus forcing excessive use of high-cost

hospital services. And too many unnecessary diagnostic tests, too much marginal surgery, and too much expensive medical equipment also add to increasing costs. We need, at a minimum, to enact the resident's health care cost containment bill.

### Health Plan

But our health care inflation problem will not be solved fully until we enact a national health insurance plan that does not build in incentives for physicians to supply costlier health care than health requires.

Transportation prices, except for fuel costs, have not been rising faster than the average rate of inflation. But there is plenty of evidence that they are too high—that we could get the same services at lower prices, and still have viable profit-making transport industries. When the Civil Aeronautics Board recently allowed the airlines to lower fares, passengers rushed to fill empty seats, and both public and airlines were helped. If we can now move to deregulate and rationalize our truck and rail freight haulers, similar benefits—and lower average inflation—would accrue to the public.

And consider, if you will, how the present irrational import policy of the United States adds to inflation.

Here we are, one of the highest-technology countries in the world. And what are our leading consumer goods imports? Unfortunately, high-priced, capital-intensive items like automobiles, motor bikes, cameras, televisions and home appliances come from countries like Japan and West Germany. They enter the United States substantially duty-free, and they find a tremendous market made up of the ever-more affluent upper 40 percent of U.S. society. The more we buy, the higher go the yen and the mark, the more expensive become our essential raw material imports, and U.S. inflation is ratcheted high still.

### Protectionism

Meanwhile, low-priced labor-intensive items like clothing and shoes from southern Europe and Asia, beef from Australia, sugar from the tropics, and vine-ripened tomatoes from Mexico, are kept out of the United States by protectionist import regulation. To make matters worse, the least affluent 40 percent of U.S. families—those in whose budgets food and clothing bulk the largest—have been losing relative purchasing power to the top 40 percent for the last decade.

There must be a better way. Rather than endlessly protecting inefficient and low-wage U.S. companies, why not give the rest of the world a chance to supply more of our needs for food and clothing, and cushion the blow by creating vigorous new programs of transferring displaced U.S. workers and companies to more productive activities?

### 'Structure'

And instead of letting Japan and West Germany produce our high-technology consumer goods, why not encourage these countries to set up their technological know-how within our borders, as Volkswagen is doing in Pennsylvania? How about a high-level U.S. office to make foreign capital and technology as welcome abroad in the heyday of the dollar?

If U.S. workers and firms can thus shift from low-technology and less-productive activities to high-technology and more-productive activities, and developing nations of the world can earn some export

dollars from simpler technology exports in the process, won't everyone be better off?

So it's "structure" that ought to be getting the attention of us all. Yet every "structural" reform stirs opposition from some powerful special interest. So the only hope for success lies in an across-the-board approach where the common interest of all is seen to transcend the petty parochial interests.

It will take a generation to straighten out our ramshead structure. All the more reason to start today.

Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., is chairman of the House Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

## Courts and Press: A New Rift Opens

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The courts and the press in the United States are fussing with one another again about the conflict in the Constitution between the right of a fair trial and the freedom of the press. This will have to be settled in the courts and the Congress, but may be something said on the side for a little more understanding between judges and editors on their different responsibilities and common purposes.

They don't talk together very often these days about the practical problems of their work. The judges tend to think, with some reason, that the press is demanding too much freedom at the expense of the individual freedom. And the press, with equal anxiety, feels that the courts are interfering more and more with the duty of the press to publish the news and expose the corruption in our national light.

### Hard Cases

Unfortunately, these honest conflicts come down to the point of decision in the Supreme Court of the United States in very hard cases. In 1964, the court decided (New York Times vs. Sullivan) that even if a newspaper published an untrue charge against a public official that damaged his character or financial interests, the defendant suing for damages had to prove, not only a damaging falsehood, but "actual malice" on the part of the publisher—that is, that the newspaper or radio and television producer had made the charge public with the knowledge that it was false or with reckless regard whether it was false or not.

This was hailed at the time as a triumph for the freedom of the press, but was condemned by many jurists and politicians and many thoughtful minds in the universities as a hunting license for the press against public officials.

The reaction has now set in. The Supreme Court has now said a very simple but very different thing: If a public official has to prove "actual malice" in a libel suit against a newspaper or radio or television station, as commanded by the Supreme Court, then he must have the right to question the thoughts, the motives, and the editorial processes that led to the decision to publish or broadcast.

The press of the United States country is more divided than it appears. The spokesmen for the newspaper, radio and television institutions were predictably outraged. But if I hear the younger reporters and editors accurately they are about as divided as the Supreme Court—two-thirds for the majority decision to question how editorial decisions were made under the circumstances, and one-third against.

How, these younger members of the reporting profession ask, could we possibly argue in the press for protection against "a reckless disregard for the truth?" How can we

possibly insist that in a libel suit the defendant must prove our "actual malice" in the press unless he has the right to question our procedures and even our thoughts led to our published charge against him?

It is interesting that in the courts we hear very little dissent from the young on the other side. Unlike young reporters, the young lawyers do not seem to be challenging the assumptions of the judges. The newspapers and radio and television stations also have a problem. It is not quite fair to insist that they must be judged by whether or not they printed "the truth."

They are not courts of justice. They have no power of commanding evidence from witnesses. They cannot subpoena anybody. They have to fly much of the time by limited information, rumors and innuendo. Otherwise, they would probably never have published the Pentagon Papers or the disastres in Vietnam, or exposed the crimes and constitutional violations of Watergate.

Even so, the press has a lot to consider in this dilemma about doing its job within the sensible limits of the law and the rights of individuals in a free society. Some of us think our colleagues have been going too far in publishing the libelous private unsubstantiated charges made in grand jury proceedings, for example.

Even more important, the broad casting by ABC-TV of the Supreme Court's decisions in this latest case on the rights and limitations of the press before the court made public—obviously serving a public interest and is a drop of poison in the whole democratic process.

It is this sort of thing, which infuriated the members of the Supreme Court more than they admit, that is tending to place the press and the courts in content with one another, and drive them from their common name pursuit of justice.

Though the Supreme Court voted 6-3 on this latest case on the rights of a public official in a libel case, it is significant that only two of the members of the Supreme Court, Justice Thurgood Marshall, defended the unlimited right of the press to avoid questioning the First Amendment.

The result of this probably is not to justify the outcries of the press. The Supreme Court's support of the right to invade newspaper files for evidence in the Stanford University case was an outrage, but its decisions, while hard on the institutions of the press, have made reporters and editors think of their responsibilities as well as their rights. This goes against the old supposition that the First Amendment on the freedom of the press was beyond challenge, and had the support of the people and the courts, but this is obviously longer true.

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## Letters

### Malaysia Replies

Re "Malaysia Reportedly Sinks Vietnamese Refugee Ship" (IHT, April 11). We wish to make the following clarification:

The Asian representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) made a statement early this month and again on April 4 regarding the incident of the Vietnamese illegal immigrants' boat off Pulau Pemanggil, approximately 40 miles from the coast of Johore, Peninsular Malaysia.

We should know that there is a special department dealing with this matter. Therefore, before a press statement is made and a formal representation is submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he should seek cooperation of that department to verify facts of the incident.

The allegation by him of the shooting of the refugees should not be put on record unless verified. Our government's investigation on the alleged gunshot wound suffered by one of the survivors specified by two medical officers at Mersing Hospital [found that it] was a jagged laceration without trace of gun powder. Our investigation also reveals that the same boat was plying three times before reaching our waters. Further investigation on the whole incident is still in progress. The UNHCR representative would be well advised that diplomacy through the press based on incomplete reports could only lead to encouraging rumors and misunderstanding, thus adding further difficulties to what already is a monumental problem.

It is on humanitarian considerations that the Royal Malaysian Navy, police and local fishermen rendered assistance to the sinking boat as an effort to save human lives at the risk of their own. A total of 50 personnel was involved in this rescue operations. It is not our intention that these boat people should perish. It is also on humanitarian considerations that we were unable to accommodate them in our over-crowded camps. As the boat was in good condition and had adequate provisions, it was requested to leave Malaysian waters and proceed with its journey.

Evidently, the international efforts by UNHCR and other countries are simply inadequate to solve this festering problem [of Vietnamese refugees]. We still have not heard the answer to the problem... of these miserable people. It is to be recalled that Malaysia has warned the world that it could not do much more than what is being done at the moment. Whatever is done by Malaysia on humanitarian considerations for

these boat people, we cannot escape our responsibility and priority, which is the survival of our country and people.

ZAHARI MAHMUD,  
First Secretary, Information,  
Embassy of Malaysia,  
Paris.

### Carter and Oil

The New York Times editorial "Carter and Oil" (IHT, March 24-25) brought out many good points about the advantage of higher domestic oil prices, but I believe perspective became blurred along the line. You discuss deregulation, so let's get it straight: that means letting U.S. taxing companies and individuals charge the same price for the same product as a non-U.S. taxpayer oil exporter does. No more, no less, except that most of the money paid to U.S. producers stays in the United States rather than flowing abroad to aggravate the balance of payment problem. The editorial states that deregulation would put \$14 billion into the pockets of U.S. oil companies. You and I put almost that much into the pockets of the Department of Energy each year for the cost of regulation. The Department of Energy has never found, produced or refined one barrel of oil.

We would all be naive to ignore the political problems associated with higher oil company "profits." Must we assume that it is impossible to explain to the public that "profits" reported to shareholders include money spent on new wells. A company which invests twice as much in successful wells this year as last, has twice as much to report to shareholders as profits, even though there may not be an extra nickel available for dividends. Also, since costs of finding oil and gas

continue to escalate, to drill same number of wells this year, one must have greater resources from somewhere just to stay even.

We all should have enough sense to recognize that if the tax on oil at the well head, and rebates there, the taxpayer will get 25% with the rest used as administrative costs. The point should be, however, that an excise tax on oil will find and produce more oil. It is a question of bottom-line economics. It may not be profitable to drill a well if it is \$12.60 a barrel but yet be quite attractive at \$15.00 a barrel. That well alone will solve the energy problem, but the sands like it would surely help.

GRANT HEATZ

London.

### Aid to Pakistan

How, in logic, can the United States cut off all aid, including economic aid, to Pakistan, because it has a nuclear enrichment program, when, at the same time, providing every possible kind of aid to Israel, whose very full program gives every aspect of including nuclear weapons? President Carter's anti-proliferation policy can't possibly work while it is as two-faced as this.

ELIZABETH YOUNG

London.

### Sinking Feeling

Re the photo of Idi Amin in Victoria (IHT, April 10): It looks to me like he's sinking down for the third time, like and figuratively.

W.S. MORRIS

London.



## Kissinger Declined

## U.S. Sent Private Citizen To Tell Shah Not to Visit

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP) — A private American citizen was enlisted by the Carter administration last month to go to Iran and tell Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi that he was not welcome in the United States at this time because of the delicacy of U.S.-Iranian relations.

Administration officials yesterday disclosed this secret mission in an attempt to disclose the name of the emissary. The officials confirmed that two other Americans, a former ambassador to the Shah, David Rockefeller, the banker, and Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state, had been asked to carry the message and that both had refused the assignment.

Under strong behind-the-scenes pressure from Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Kissinger and Attorney John N. Mitchell, the administration now is saying privately that its intention is to allow the Shah to visit the United States to settle their eventually broken relations with Iran are more than likely to be restored.

As part of the effort to establish a rapport between the government of Iran and the United States, the two countries have agreed to exchange ambassadors. The Shah's son, Prince Reza Pahlavi, is now on vacation in the United States. Mr. Carter, 47, was a close personal friend of the Shah in Iran, and a close friend of the Shah's son.

Also considered for the job was William Miller, staff director of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who served in Iran for a while in the foreign service, was another candidate for the post. It was not clear if he was considered.

According to administration officials, Mr. Kissinger has been arguing that the Shah's visit would be a public relations and State Department official. He met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last week to urge the Shah's visit.

The problem of what to do about the Shah's visit has become a source of concern and embarrassment to the administration which originally planned to allow him to visit the United States.

The Shah's family and an entourage of about 30, are without a permanent place of residence. Admittedly, administration officials, who helped the Shah settle in the Bahamas on March 31 after Morocco indicated that he was welcome there, are under pressure to find a place for him.

The Shah would like to go to Mexico, but the Mexican government has refused.

## Turkey, Iraq Cooperate To Suppress Kurd Rebels

By John Lawton

ISTANBUL, April 20 (AP) — Turkey and Iraq have agreed to cooperate in suppressing Kurdish separatism in their border areas.

The agreement, Turkish sources said, was reached during talks in Baghdad last week between Turkish and Iraqi military leaders.

There has been minor fighting between Kurds and Iraqi troops in the last three years, and the Kurds have been fighting against large caches of arms, some of which were reportedly of Soviet manufacture, in the Kurdish strongholds in the north.

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit on Tuesday said that containing Kurdish separatism was one of the top priorities of his government.

Uncoordinated Revolts

About 10 million Kurds inhabit the mountainous wastes of southern Turkey, northern Iraq, and the northwest Iranian town of Naghadeh, radio reports said.

At least five persons were killed and 15 wounded today in fighting in the northwest Iranian town of Naghadeh, radio reports said.

The clashes started during a meeting of the Kurdish Democratic Party, the reports said. They did not indicate what groups were involved.

## U.S. Panel Blames Airliner Crew For Collision That Killed 144

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP) — The failure of an airliner's crew to keep track of a small plane was the primary cause of the United States' worst air disaster, a U.S. government safety board said tentatively yesterday.

The two aircraft collided over San Diego Sept. 25 and crashed into a residential area, killing 144 persons.

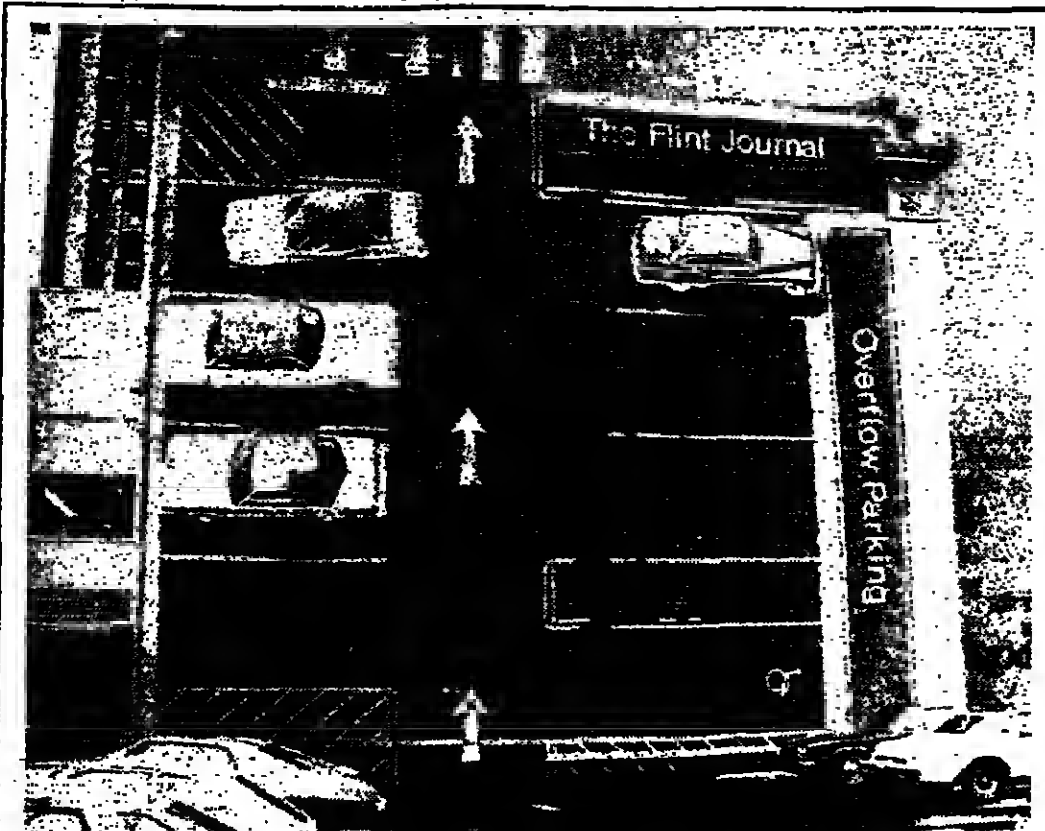
The National Transportation Safety Board agreed unanimously that the flight crew of the Pacific Southwest Airlines Boeing 727 was to blame, but it put off adopting a final report on the accident until after a public hearing.

The safety board said that air traffic controllers gave the jet clearance to make a visual approach into San Diego's Lindbergh field and advised the crew of the location of a single-engine Cessna 72. The PSA pilot acknowledged that he had the smaller plane in sight.

Once the jet accepted visual clearance, the board said, it was the crew's responsibility to keep track of the Cessna and to report to controllers if it lost sight of it.

A cockpit voice recorder tape revealed that the crew had lost sight of the Cessna and was scanning the sky for it up to the moment of the collision.

The crew did not report to the ground. Had the loss of visual contact been reported, controllers could have taken control of the jet's approach using radar, the board said. The Cessna pilot was flying by instruments.



RIDING HIGH — Parking lot in Flint, Mich., isn't really intended for a new line of antigravity automobiles. The cars are actually part of a mural painted on a city building.

## Currency Move Marks New Prosperity

## Irish Economy Catching Up With Europe

By Murray Seeger

DUBLIN, April 20 — Paddy Harte, the delegate from Donegal, was angry, and he delivered a fiery speech in the parliament that got him a three-day suspension.

On a drive from his constituency in the far north of Ireland, Mr. Harte had stopped as usual in Northern Ireland, where he found that his Irish currency had become unacceptable.

In his speech to the Dail (parliament), Mr. Harte said that the government of Premier Jack Lynch had struck a severe blow against the cause of a united Ireland by cutting the Irish pound — or punt, in Gaelic — loose from the English pound sterling. The two had been interchangeable for 150 years.

The "six counties of the north" would now be further isolated from the Irish Republic, he charged, and drawn closer to London by the chains of money and trade.

Many Irish saw the severing of the currency connection as an inevitable step toward economic independence. They saw it as confirmation that Ireland was growing faster than any country in Western Europe and would pass Northern Ireland, despite its London ties, in per-capita income within five years.

As a result of the currency step, the Irish will be more responsible for their economic policies. "We won't be seeing our interest rates going up automatically when the Bank of England raises its rates," an official said.

The break with sterling was a step required by Ireland's commitment as a member of the European Monetary System, which became operative on March 12. Britain did not join the system, which is made up of the other members of the European Common Market: France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

The Irish assumed when they joined the monetary system that their currency would be held at a solid value by its connection with the continental currencies, especially the Deutsche mark. Like most Europeans, the Dublin experts expected the pound sterling to fall.

Also, cutting the currency tie may help Ireland avoid what many Europeans call the "British disease" of slow growth, high inflation and low productivity. Beginning in mid-1977, when Mr. Lynch's government turned to a policy of stimulation, the Irish economy has been growing strongly. The average rate of annual growth from 1960 through the mid-1970s was 4.5 percent, according to government economists.

When Ireland joined the Common Market in 1973, it was the poorest member. Per-capita income in Northern Ireland was 25 percent higher than in the republic. The foundation for growth was laid in 1973, when Ireland went into the

## U.S. Rep. O'Neill Assails British Policy on Ulster

From Agency Dispatches

DUBLIN, April 20 — U.S. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill yesterday accused Britain of using Northern Ireland as a "political football" and called on the next British government to "get serious" about negotiating a settlement there. The remark drew sharp reaction today from political leaders in Britain and Northern Ireland.

Mr. O'Neill today made an unscheduled visit in Belfast to the leaders of Northern Ireland's four main political parties and to the leader of Ulster's peace movement, Mairead Corrigan.

Speaking here yesterday at a banquet given by Premier Jack Lynch, Mr. O'Neill said that he thought that Britain was not treating the problem of the guerrilla war in the six Ulster counties with sufficient urgency.

"We have been concerned that the problem has been treated as a political football in London, or has otherwise been given a low priority," he said. "So far as I am concerned, there is no more serious problem on the agenda of British politics than a crisis which has

claimed 2,000 lives and caused almost 20,000 serious injuries."

Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher, who could become Britain's prime minister in the May 3 elections, said, "We have never used Ulster as a political football between the parties. Events there are too deeply tragic for any of us to do that."

Mr. O'Neill, heading a delegation of 16 U.S. congressmen visiting Ireland, said that the United States did not want to take sides in the British election, but "we do insist on an early, realistic and major initiative on the part of the incoming government so as to get serious negotiations moving quickly toward a just, realistic and workable solution."

In Belfast, at the home of U.S. Consul Charles Stout, Mr. O'Neill had separate, private talks with Gerard Fitt, the leader of the Social Democratic and Labor Party; Oliver Napier, the Alliance Party leader; Harry West, the leader of the Official Unionists; and the Rev. Ian Paisley, the leader of the Democratic Unionist Party.

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claimed 2,000 lives and caused almost 20,000 serious injuries."

## Obituary

## Rogers Morton, Served In Nixon, Ford Cabinets

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP) — Rogers C.B. Morton, 64, a five-term congressman from Maryland, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee and a Cabinet officer under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, died of cancer yesterday at his home near Easton, Md.

Mr. Morton, 6 feet 8 inches tall, had a zest for politics to match his size. He was warm, gregarious and possessed of a down-home humor. He was well-connected both in the Republican Party and in business. At the same time, he was a devoted outdoorsman and spoke frequently in behalf of environmental causes.

A Kentucky patrician by birth and a gentleman farmer on the Wye River on Maryland's Eastern Shore, Mr. Morton was elected to Congress in 1962 from Maryland's First District, which is conservative in politics and Democratic in voting habits. His constituents returned him to Congress for four additional terms.

## Increasingly Isolated

In January, 1971, Mr. Morton was sworn in as secretary of the interior. He replaced Walter Hickel of Alaska, who had been fired for challenging the President Nixon on energy and conservation policy.

Mr. Morton had vowed on being nominated that he would "purify the environment." But he found himself increasingly isolated from the administration.

When the Arab nations announced their oil embargo in October, 1973, the oil and natural gas functions of the Interior Department were removed to the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Mr. Morton watched with growing uneasiness as Mr. Nixon went down in the Watergate scandal.

In 1975, President Ford nominated Mr. Morton as secretary of commerce. In 1976, he became Mr. Ford's campaign manager and in the closing days of the administration served as a presidential counselor with Cabinet rank.

## 774 Vietnam Refugees Land in Malaysia Ports

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 20 (AP) — Five boats with 774 Vietnamese refugees arrived Wednesday and yesterday in Trengganu state, about 180 miles northeast of here, refugee officials said today.

There are more than 53,000 Vietnamese refugees in Malaysian camps, and about half are on Pulau Bidadari, an island in the South China Sea.



Rogers C.B. Morton

He returned to Ballard & Ballard after the war and served as its president from 1947 to 1951.

In that year the firm was merged with the Pillsbury Flour Co. Mr. Morton remained a director of Pillsbury and a member of its executive committee for several years.

By the time of the Pillsbury merger, Thurston Morton already was launched on his political career. Rogers Morton became heavily involved in his brother's campaigns and this was his baptism in politics.

—J.Y. SMITH

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## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

## 'Father of All Orphans'

## Janusz Korczak: A Remarkable Man

By Leopold Unger

**B**RUSSELS — It was a pleasant summer day on Aug. 5, 1942 and there was an air of vacation about as the procession of 200 children began to march. The youngsters were happy to get away from the lugubrious atmosphere of the Warsaw ghetto; they were calm and unafraid. After all, the Old Doctor had told them when they left the orphanage that they were going on a picnic.

Their real destination was Treblinka, one of the most infamous extermination camps in German-occupied Poland. Before they had left, Janusz Korczak was told that he would not have to go, that his life could be spared. But the Old Doctor refused; he took a child by the hand, and followed by his closest assistant, Stefania Wilczynska, lead the procession to its final destination.

Thus, the orphans of the Warsaw ghetto

walked to their death and thus ended the extraordinary life of Janusz Korczak, a man whose life is told by first describing the way it ended and who is honored by Israel as "the father of all orphans."

Korczak was one of the leading innovators of the century on questions of education. His total devotion to children, up to the point of death, was the logical consequence of his moral and philosophical principles.

Korczak (a pen name for Henryk Goldschmidt) was born in Warsaw in 1879 of a well-to-do Jewish family. His father died while Henryk was studying medicine, obliging the young man to earn a living for his mother, his sister and himself, without abandoning his studies.

It was then that he began to know the meaning of poverty, to become familiar with the slums of Warsaw, where hunger and dis-

ease condemned all children to a life without smiles.

It was because of what he learned there that several years later, as a well-known pediatrician, he abandoned his medical career to take up his real vocation, that of teacher.

"I have seen three wars," Korczak once said. "men without arms, without legs, their bodies torn open. . . poor soldiers. . . But, I'll tell you this, the most horrible thing I have seen is a drunk beating an innocent child."

He tried to convince parents and teachers of the importance of love in the education of children. The title of his books are eloquent: "How to Love a Child," "The Child's Rights to Respect," "Children of the Street," "A Child of the Drawing-Room." He also wrote numerous short stories where he described the life of children the way he wished it would be. The best known of these is "King Maciusz," which was translated into 30 languages.

In 1911, Korczak became the director of a Jewish orphan's home. In 1926, the new Polish authorities named him head of a Polish orphanage. Soon, these two establishments and the vacation centers which he directed were transformed into an extraordinary human and educational laboratory.

He turned the control of the homes and centers over to the children who lived there. Discipline was imposed by the children themselves through a self-government council, which ruled on all important matters concerning the running of the establishment. Any violation of regulation — by a child or an adult — was put before the citizens' tribunal that met three times a week.

The doctor himself went up before the tribunal twice; once for sliding down the ramp of the main staircase and the second time for having been too harsh toward a little girl.

Korczak managed to get a newspaper going, which appeared for several years, with the help of a Jewish publication. The Little Review was the work of Jewish and Polish children; it had foreign correspondents on its staff but only one adult, the editor in chief.

Another extraordinary aspect of the Korczak experience is that it took place as Nazism gained in Germany and while Hitler's doctrine of hatred began to pervade in Europe. By bringing together Jewish and Polish children, Korczak was acting against intolerance and fighting all the tenets of prejudice.

He addressed his message to adults in the name of the child, of his right to love, to protection, to respect for the child's awful apprehension of the world. "Children are born with their qualities and their faults; it is up to you to create the conditions so that they may become better," he said.

Korczak dreamed of living in Palestine and he went there twice in the 1930s. He believed that the experience of the kibbutzim and of the pioneers was directly in line with his own ideas and theories. But this man, who never married, could not bring himself to abandon his many children.

In 1938, while Hitler and his ideas gain strength throughout Europe, he wrote a book still full of hope called "My New Home." It was not all men. In 1940, Korczak was thrown into the ghetto and forced to leave his orphanage. But he remained with his Jewish orphans. Two years later, after struggling to survive through the misery of the ghetto, he accompanied his children to Treblinka and disappeared in a gas chamber to enter into legend. It was the end of his life, but not of his ideas.

The 25th anniversary of his death came during the violent 1967-1968 anti-Semitic campaign in Poland, following the 1967 war in the Middle East. Any attempt to honor this man, a reserve officer who during the Nazi occupation wore his Polish Army uniform but carried his coat embroidered with a Star of David, would have been more a demonstration of hypocrisy and cynicism than of respect for his martyrdom.

Yet this year, the 100th anniversary of Korczak's birth, has been declared a "Korczak Year" by Poland, by UNESCO and throughout the world.

By honoring Korczak, one of the most remarkable men it has given to the world, Poland pays homage to the same time to 3 million Polish Jews killed by the Nazis, ripped from the land where their ancestors found refuge and to which they offered an inestimable treasure of human and cultural values.

## Discrimination

Warsaw could take advantage of this opportunity to put an end to all forms of discrimination toward those who survived the Holocaust and who remain from what was once a flourishing Jewish community in Poland. It could start by allowing those who were forced to leave in 1968-1969 — and who are still not permitted to return — to go back to visit Poland to visit their families or their families' graves.

If Korczak remains as a cultural force in the world, it is because he pleaded that all those who have power, whatever power in the world, turn toward children and see what it is that deprives them of joy and their right to smile.

The Year of the Child is also the Korczak Year, and this is not a coincidence. It is a symbol and it may be an indication of things to come.

The following are excerpts from the writings of Janusz Korczak: "A child is an intelligent creature and knows the needs, difficulties and obstacles of his life well. Despotism, imposed rigors and distrustful control is not the way, but tacit agreements, belief in experience, cooperation and coexistence."

"A child is like a foreigner who does not understand the language, does not know the direction of the streets, or the laws and customs. Sometimes a child prefers to look round for himself and when it is too difficult he asks for guidance and advice."

"Respect for a child's ignorance. . . Respect for the effort of learning. . . Respect for defeat and tears. . . Respect for a child's property and his budget. . . Respect for the mysteries and the ups and downs involved in the hard work of growing up."

"Children constitute a large percent of humanity, the population, the nation, inhabitants and citizens — they are their constant companions. . . The years of childhood are long and important years in the life of man."



Korczak (arrow) with orphans — all perished in the Holocaust.

## The New Storm Troopers: A Blip on Bonn's Horizon

By Michael Getler

**H**AMBURG (WP) — In a small, red-lighted basement bar here called the Endstation, a half-dozen young men, most of them 18 or 19 years old, drink beer, strut around, laugh and swap stories.

They look like neighborhood kids — some with very soft faces, others a bit tougher — except that they all wear black jackboots, black leather overcoats and black caps. Their shirts are black as well — and emblazoned with close facsimiles of the Nazi SS double lightning bolt and death's-head insignia.

They are members of the Action Front of National Socialists, one of 20 to 50 small bands of neo-Nazis that have sprung up around West Germany in the past few years — a tiny, ostracized, politically insignificant but uncomfortable blip on the horizon of this country's stable postwar democracy.

One 19-year-old leans a plastic shopping bag next to the bar and takes his coat off. Inside the bag is an ax, and on his arm is a swastika. An older man, a sort of secret leader who is not in uniform, orders him to get rid of the ax and the armband, either of which could be grounds for arrest. The leader carries a small pistol in his coat pocket.

"Some of the young ones are dangerous and stupid," the older man says. "You can take that from me. They are not cases. If you give them an order, even a stupid order, they will carry it out. That's why leadership is so important. It would be dangerous to get the wrong man at the top."

The man, who is about 40 and will not give his name, claims there is a secret *Fuehrer* of all the neo-Nazi groups in West Germany, but that he must remain secret to avoid being arrested. Police, and in fact other neo-Nazis, dispute this; some of them say that there is more rivalry than cohesion in and between these groups.

## Estimates Vary

Estimates by officials of West Germany's Office for the Prosecution of the Constitution, similar to the FBI, and those by neo-Nazi leaders do not vary much on the size of neo-Nazi groups.

Christian Lochte, a director of the federal security police in Hamburg, estimates that there are about 20 such groups, an increase over the 17 reported last year, with about 1,000 members altogether, up from 900, the last estimate. Lochte estimates that about 200 of these are especially militant, hard-core fanatics.

Warner Poehlmann, a West German journalist who covers the neo-Nazi scene, estimates the membership at closer to 2,000. He believes that there are groups in small towns that the police haven't found.

Whatever the precise figure, the total is tiny in a country of 60 million people. While the neo-Nazi movement here is important simply because this is Germany, it would be grossly unfair to portray West Germany today as sympathetic to such extremism, or on the brink of a Nazi renaissance.

However, the membership, though tiny, is growing slowly, and the gangs are becoming more brazen. The number of criminal incidents in 1977 — such as the smearing of swastikas on government buildings and Jewish graves — doubled to 616 from the year before and will be up again when the 1978 figures are released soon by the police. The number of major incidents of violence is more than 40 a year.

Most ominously, the neo-Nazis are young people, mostly between the ages of 14 and 25, with a few older ones who serve as "bridges" to the aging and dwindling Hitlerites of the World War II era.

Thirty-four years after the end of World War II, why is it that there are any neo-Nazi youth movements in West Germany — no matter how small? West Germany today is a booming, prosperous country, where nothing like the economic chaos that allowed Hitler to flourish exists. There is no post-World War I Treaty of Versailles to humiliate the Ger-

mans, and not even many Jews left bere to blame things on.

The police and the neo-Nazis agree on some of the answers: youth unemployment, a desire for action and a feeling that they can only succeed by being far more radical than the decaying National Democratic Party (NPD), the closest thing today to Hitler's party. The NPD's membership of older, more discreet ultranationalists has dropped to 9,000 from 30,000 in 1974. The NPD is the only party of the extreme right to have been on a postwar German ballot.

The neo-Nazis are "much more directly connected to the real Nazi ways," Lochte says. "than the old NPD. They cheer Hitler directly, are outspokenly anti-Semitic and are fascinated with the paraphernalia and uniforms," an observation easy to confirm in the fantasy world of the bar here.

"Most of our group doesn't have work or they haven't finished their apprenticeship," a front leader says. "A lot of them have nothing better to do. We know that. So they are easy for us to get. Perhaps all of them are not committed to the cause. But they know they can get action with us, busting up Communist Party propaganda stands and things like that."

"History shows what happens if you give unemployed people something to believe in. So we tell them we are not guilty of anything, that the whole world sat on its hands and did nothing for the Jews, but only we are condemned."

Though there is little ideological understanding among the neo-Nazi rank and file, and the numbers are small, the leader is not pessimistic. "How did the Third Reich get started?" he asks. "Right now we don't have much of a chance, because conditions are too good. But when the economic collapse comes, we'll be ready, and at that moment the people will come."

However, Harro Heyer, a Hamburg security official, says that "the neo-Nazis have no chance here, no future. They have no intellectuals, not even the tiniest following in the universities, no backing in the normal news media. The citizens are against them" — an assessment that is widely shared in West Germany.

"They live to break taboos, to make grown-ups nervous and mad," Heyer says. "How else can you explain an 11-year-old smearing swastikas on Jewish graves?"

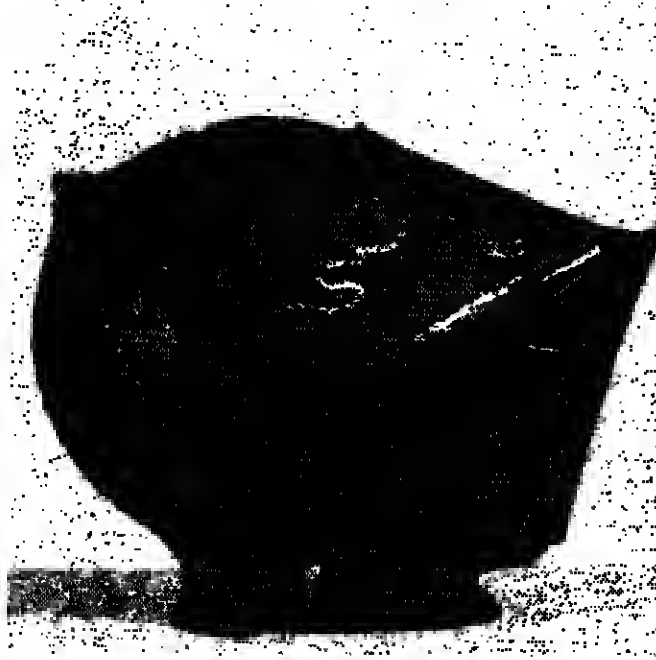
If the neo-Nazis have no intellectuals, they do have some leaders, and the police are cracking down. They are jailing these leaders, apparently operating on the assumption that neo-Nazis, like old Nazis, remain transfixed by what Germans call the *Fuehrerprinzip* — the need for a strong leader.

Their top leader, and the man who comes closest to a new *Fuehrer* in the minds of young and old alike in the movement, is Michael Kuehnert, 23. He was dishonorably discharged from the West German Army's officer corps in 1977 and has become perhaps the most dangerous neo-Nazi demagogue and anti-Semitic of postwar era.

Police arrested him last summer, charging him with inciting violence and racial hatred, and with masterminding a raid on a NATO weapons depot. He is still in jail, but his followers get misty-eyed talking of his powers. "They put Kuehnert in jail at just the right time," says a dejected Edgar Geiss, a neo-Nazi propagandist who is twice Kuehnert's age, "because he would have increased the size of the Hamburg group dramatically. He is not a terrorist. He knows you can't find resonance in people by terrorizing them. But he is more dangerous to the state, because he can gather people behind him by the sheer force of his personality."

West German police have been sharply criticized by many civil libertarians here and by some Social Democratic politicians and some citizens' groups for not cracking down harder in enforcing laws against certain kinds of Nazi-style behavior.

Lochte, however, rejects any charge that the police are moving slowly, pointing to the steady rise in arrests and court cases.



Credito helmets: the fake . . .



And the original

## The Art Market

## Too-Well-Traveled Helmet Still Far From Home

By Souren Melikian

**P**ARIS, April 20 (IHT) — What happens to an important object of art stolen from a church when its original provenance has been confirmed but after it has changed hands several times on the art market and reached a museum?

A layman might believe that a police letter from the church authorities to the unsuspecting institution would take care of the matter. In real life, it does not. The holder ignores the letter and hangs on to the goods. And the story of the Credito helmet, which has the ring of a P.G. Wodehouse joke but is regrettably serious, is there to prove it.

The initial setting is the southern English borough of Credito, in Devon, which has one of those charming old-world Gothic churches full of historic relics. One of these, a splendid mid-16th-century

helmet in the manner of the Italian family of armorers, the Negrolis, and once used as "a funerary achievement" (i.e. as part of armor hung over a tomb), was photographed as early as 1908 by F.H. Crossley and later reproduced by J.C. Cox in his "English Church Fittings."

In the bookplate, the piece is artistically arranged in a sort of "trophy" composition, complete with breastplate, riding boots and stirrups, and shows a little damage. That damage is what started all the trouble.

On Jan. 11, 1910, according to records that can still be checked in the "Governors' Minute Book" of the church, a wealthy antiquarian of high repute, A.L. Radford of Bovey, offered to "put the helmet into proper condition." The offer was promptly accepted.

On April 2, 1912, the Credito

church expressed its thanks to Radford "for repairing the old helmet in the Corporation Room," but expressed no surprise at the time spent on the piece, which certainly looked like the original, but — undetected at the time — was not.

During the 28-month lapse, one thing is certain: In November, 1910, the piece had been exhibited in its original condition to the Meyrick Society, an exclusive club of arms collectors, by Sir Guy Laking, a well-known expert on arms and armor who graciously helped the rich in finding objects of art. Radford had apparently asked Laking to take the piece to a restorer.

Another established fact is that when an American collector of armor, Carl Otto von Kienbusch, came to London in 1923, he saw that helmet in the house of the English dealer Samuel Whawell, although he did not know anything

about its provenance. Von Kienbusch later wrote that "Whawell wasn't particularly anxious to sell the helmet at the time." Indeed, it was still with Whawell when he died four years later.

## On Sale

The helmet was part of a Sotheby's sale May 3, 1927. Fate has its ironies. The catalog of the Whawell collection had been written by Sir Guy Laking. Possibly absent-mindedly, Laking described the piece as "by one of the Negrolis, used as a funerary achievement, Italian, mid-sixteenth century" — passing on the connection with Credito. The helmet was acquired for £200 by another American with an excellent eye for armor, William Randolph Hearst, only to be resold to Gimbel's in New York when Hearst ran into financial difficulties in 1941.

This time Von Kienbusch got it but he was still still unaware of its provenance.

That might have been that, had not been for the curiosity of an English scholar, Claude Blair, the world's foremost authority on European armor and armor. In May 1958, Blair, intrigued by a persistent rumor among British collectors that something was wrong with the piece at Credito, went down to Devon with Arthur Duff, later master of the armories at the Tower of London and a great connoisseur. The two specialists found it hard to make up their minds, because a thick cover of brown patina concealed much of the helmet's detail.

Blair persuaded the church's errors: to let him have it clean, which was done by a restorer at Victoria and Albert Museum, soon as the paint came off, it became obvious to Blair and Duff that the Credito piece was a fake.

But a comparison of the 1910 photograph and a photograph of the Whawell-sale piece left no doubt that the two were one and the same — the original. It follows that the sale helmet had been sold sometime between 1908 and 1912 and replaced by a sham.

Blair knew Von Kienbusch well and wrote to ask if he would return the helmet to Credito. The collector, a disinterested man, answered that he was not unwilling to return it back to Credito, but already promised his collection, the "Philadelphia Art Museum," which had reserved the space, to establish a future curator. The museum president, Sumner Ingross, was against returning the helmet. Blair could do little more than warn the church to notify the collectors as soon as the helmet's owner died.

## Correspondence

Von Kienbusch died in February, 1976, and a lengthy correspondence ensued between church authorities and "friends" of the British diplomatic corps in Washington. The then-director of the Philadelphia museum, H. Turner, at first answered the probe of the will had been layed and that the matter might take as long as two years to settle.

The affair has dragged on, inconclusive letters exchanged flat "No" has not been given from the Philadelphia museum, the "friendly" approach taken by the church seems to have failed.

So far, the number of people both sides of the Atlantic are aware of the theft/substitution seems to be a handful of special museum administrators and a lessily ineffectual churchmen.

The last 20 years or so, the helmet has been conducted under a secrecy. The various conspiracies obviously thought the helmet should be theirs and saw no reason to inform the public — still both church and museum supposedly act for the benefit of the public.

It will be interesting to see if an open debate can affect the fate of a great museum regarding an object in its possession generally known to have been stolen from a church — no matter: did it or precisely when. Should there be the indication of a museum's part, promptly, that gesture could considerable weight on come a virulent art-world plague: non-return of stolen objects laundered or not — to their custodians. Recently plundered churches in Italy (and, although less public in France, Spain and England) would be relieved to know the least a precedent exists.

## Music

## 'The Merchant of Venice' as Operetta

By David Stevens

**P**ARIS, April 20 (IHT) — While Shakespeare has been the posthumous collaborator of a handful of formidable composers, he has been misanthropized in spirit by the good intentions and limitations of countless others, a case in point being the Paris Opera's revival of Reynaldo Hahn's "Le Marquis de Venise" at the Salle Favart.

Hahn (1875-1947) was a Venetian-born French composer, conductor and, until his death, the very conservative music critic of the daily Le Figaro. Precocious as a composer, and a pupil of Massenet, he is best known today for songs and piano pieces of charm and elegance, and operettas (notably "Giboulette") in the direct line from Lecoq and Messager. A half-dozen attempts at opera have not survived him.

The experience of conducting "Don Giovanni" seems to have inspired Hahn to compose "The Merchant of Venice" with Mozart's musical architecture in mind. He worked on it during World War I. He performed until 1935, at the Paris Opera, and that was that.

The libretto, a three-act adaptation by Miguel Zamacois, is faithful in its broad outlines to Shakespeare. But the music conforms perfectly to Hahn's own strengths

and weaknesses, being preponderantly operetta-like in weight and character, with charming airs, often witty ensembles and some broad parody, but without dramatic power.

It is not that the composer does not try. There is a real effort to make Shylock into a tragic figure, but a long "basso" aria in the first act and another monologue of outrage at his defeat in the final act are unsubtle and unconvincing. The effect is even vaguely ludicrous, as if some authentic operatic villain had somehow stumbled into an otherwise innocuous French operetta.

The music of the masked Venetian revelers and the scenes of Portia's Moroccan and Aragonese suitors choosing the wrong caskets is full of amusing, if obvious, musical parody; the three pairs of lovers have plenty of lyrical scope for their sentiments; Portia's "quality of mercy" speech comes out as an appealing, long-lined aria in the manner of Massenet, and the work ends with a vaudeville finale whose form recalls that of Mozart's "Abduction."

## Not Well Served

Neither Shakespeare nor Hahn was well served by the production. Marc Chabrier, resident stage director at the Opera, has tried to transpose this slender work into some sort of study of anti-Semitism while at the same time vaguely updating

## Archaeology

## Exposed Pompeii Faces Second Death

By Samuel Koo

**P**OMPEII, Italy (AP) — Pompeii, the bustling Roman city transformed into a ghost town by a blanket of volcanic dust 1,900 years ago, is threatened today with a second death, Italian preservationists say.

"We're doing our best to preserve and consolidate what has been excavated, but the task is overwhelming," said Stefano De Caro, the 29-year-old resident archaeologist and administrative director of Pompeii.

Bruno Molajoli, an art historian, termed the fight against the city's deterioration "almost hopeless. . . if unchecked it will lead to the total, final destruction of Pompeii."

The ancient city, located about 14 miles southeast of Naples, was once a popular resort of stately one- and two-story villas, shops, paved streets and public theaters graced with statues and mosaics.

## Unearthed in 1700s

But on the morning of Aug. 24, in the year 79, the long-dormant volcano Vesuvius blew up, covering the city in ashes. The site was discovered in the early 1700s and unearthed. Now, the forces of nature, thievery and poor administration are taking their toll.

Two-thirds of the oval-shaped city, about two miles in circumference and the home of 20,000 people at the time of the eruption, has been laid bare. There are no plans to excavate the remainder since officials want to preserve what has been found.

Molajoli said the unearthed buildings are mostly brick with marble or plaster facing, which cannot resist severe weather. The

houses have no roofs because they collapsed under the weight of cinders, exposing the delicate wall paintings to the sun and rain.

The city's paved streets and stepping stones are taking a "terrible beating" from the feet of more than 1.3 million visitors a year, while a parasite-infested vegetation chokes the ancient walls and threatens the foundations, Molajoli said. The growth must be pulled by hand because chemicals can adversely affect the old structures.

Security is also a major problem. De Caro said he needed 250 guards to do an effective job, and since he has only 178, he has closed parts of Pompeii to visitors.

Four serious thefts took place last year. In one, thieves took four valuable statues and chiseled six paintings from the walls of a house.

A system of lights and an "unobtrusive" fence were built on the northern edge of the city, but Dr. De Caro said he did not expect the security measures to end thefts and vandalism.

Some art snatches are motivated by "artistic fanaticism" and not by money-making considerations, he said, since the artifacts have been catalogued and are known to museums and dealers.

Souvenir-seeking tourists take their toll by sneaking off with bits of decorated plaster, mosaics or stones. Others engrave their names on the walls next to the names of ancient Pompeians.

De Caro and Molajoli agree that it is impossible for only one resident archaeologist to oversee the city. "It's a job for 20," said Molajoli. De Caro said he must devote half his time to paper work, and he has fewer than 50 technicians and

laborers to do restoration and maintenance.

Italy's parliament appropriated nearly \$4 million in 1976 for a five-year program for Pompeii, but De Caro said a permanent arrangement must be found.

"Pompeii's last hope rests on international solidarity of those who are willing to preserve this treasure for the common interest of all nations," Molajoli said.

"We are often asked how we plan to commemorate the 1,900th anniversary of the eruption of Vesuvius," said one staff member. "We're so preoccupied with problems of daily upkeep that we hardly can think of any other project."

The immensely popular Pompeii exhibition now in the United States has drawn 4,000 to 5,000 persons a day during its tour of Boston, Chicago and Dallas, Texas. The exhibit opens in New York's Museum of Natural History on Sunday.

The display, the first in the United States, represents a cross-section of the art and craftsmanship of the buried city as well as life in an ordinary town in the greatest country of its time.

Another foreign tour is likely soon, perhaps to Australia and some European countries.

## Arts Agenda

Gundula Janowitz is in the title role of a new production of Richard Strauss' "Arabella" just staged by the Grand Theatre of Geneva. Heinrich Hollreiser is the conductor, Imo Moszkowicz the stage director and Max Roethlisberger the designer for the production, which will also be given April 23, 27, 29 and May 1.



## Around the Galleries

Women's Role in War  
In Posters of 1914-18

## Brussels

WOMEN: Women and Children in World War I. Museum of the Army, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Brussels, to May 31.

The use of women is a common theme in posters of the war. The posters of the war have been used to show the role of women in the war. The posters of the war have been used to show the role of women in the war. The posters of the war have been used to show the role of women in the war.

The Museum of the Army in Brussels has a varied collection of posters from Britain, France, Belgium, the United States, Poland and Germany, and these make up a modest but interesting exhibition featuring women and children.

"Women of Britain Say — Go!" is a poster showing a woman in a white dress, holding a flag, and a man in a white shirt, holding a flag. The poster is a reproduction of a poster from the World War I era.

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shape shivered into prison fragments under water. Diver and crab, diver and frog, diver and fish, shape the human body lightly into blurred sections that hang well together, flesh out the outlines of seabed denizens with firmness. There's a mermaid or two, with scales like green summer leaves, autumnal red hair, thrown in as a nostalgic reminder of his birth city, Copenhagen.

Serge Wollner, Galerie Mariette Kroon, 94 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to April 25.

Pleasant paintings and watercolors of spacious seascapes with one or two bathers almost hidden among the undulating waves, long perspectives of sand and lonely walkers, alternate with flower sprays in strong reds, spiky tipped, clearly, almost starkly, painted standing alone without decorative effects.

This gallery also shows 18th- and 19th-century Eastern European icons as a permanent collection.

Brussels as Seen by Naïf Artists, Salle Tienne Pot (Kroonbank), 19 Grand Place, Brussels, to May 13.

An exhibition to mark the millennium of the city, these paintings are colorful naïf renderings of streets and squares and churches and parks in and around Brussels, painted by 13 contemporary artists. Some are too skillful for the true definition of naïf, some are clumsy and pallid, but all present an idealized vision of Brussels, quaint and bright and picturesque, often alluding to a past long vanished, like the lush country gardens surrounding the Ixelles town hall, or the lively fantasy of the nun's burial procession in the Place Royale, or the graceful elegance of a house in Rue de la Loi, once a private residence of a great family but now the offices of the premier and his staff.

—RONA DOBSON

## Paris

Bernard Schultze, Galerie Jean Leroy, 37 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to May 12.

Large drawings, paintings and a few sculptures by Schultze reveal the exceptional quality of his work, a quality which shines with particular force in the drawings. What we seem to have here is a modern "Temptation of Saint Anthony," without the saint, without the demons, but with the strange, proliferating and extravagant projection into space of a restlessly burgeoning inner world. The large area of the drawing is minutely covered with structures that are neither landscapes nor figures yet evoke both in an entirely satisfying way and remind one of the fantastical landscapes of a Jacques Callot. The paintings follow the same sort of procedure, though perhaps in a less satisfying manner to the extent that the opacity of the medium does not allow for the same sense of space, indeed of immensity that is so well rendered in the drawings.

Folon, Galerie Berggruen, 70 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7, to May 1.

The world of Folon is familiar to a very broad public, if only because he has been a favorite designer for magazine covers throughout much of the Western world. The present show of 34 watercolors is therefore familiar fare in dulcet tones, sometimes offering a gentle conceit touching on the fate of those who move where arrows point and eschew the side street with the one-way sign. The general impression is a mite pallid this time, not just in

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World War I poster in Brussels show

colors but in mood — even the grim, tyrannical city becomes almost benign and suffused with the gentle hues of spring.

Giorgio de Chirico, Artcurial, 9 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to May 5.

Some years ago Salvador Dali was proclaiming with conviction that he, Dali, was a mediocre painter while being nonetheless the best painter of this age. In a sense he is right: It is striking to see how an artist like Chirico, who could make outstanding contributions to modern art with his views of strange, empty and silent cities and his "metaphysical" dummies while disposing of rather limited technical means, should sink to the abysses of kitsch from the moment

he decides to emulate the craft of past masters. The technical mediocrity is dazzling there, to the point that he almost turns out to be a naïf. It is also painful to behold and holds a strange, oppressive fascination. All the clichés of a petit bourgeois vision of the 18th century world emerge with a musty smell of stage props and rented costumes. Indeed it holds the pathos and bizarre out of which an Isak Dinesen would have made an excellent Gothic tale. Chirico, the great, however lives on in books, memories and museums, as the dreamer of some of the more pertinent dreams of this century, and we may say in his defense that this century did indeed turn out to be more than many people could bear.

—MICHAEL GIBSON



Chirico self-portrait in Paris show

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## U.S. Art Scene

## Politician and Artist Make Perfectly Odd Couple

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (WP) — The New York politician and the English painter seem, at least at first, somewhat unlikely friends. Henry Geldzahler is erudite, outgoing, impressive. He wears a badge of his position. Made of gold-and-blue enamel, it dangles from his neck. It says "Commissioner of Cultural Affairs of the City of New York." Geldzahler went to Yale, then to Harvard. His family dealt in diamonds. At 43, he is well-known for his wit.

David Hockney is reticent and pensive. He grew up in the working class in northern England. As a young man he hitchhiked, because he could not afford train fare. Each Christmas he worked delivering mail. But that was long ago. Hockney, 41, is now famous for his art.

Geldzahler worked for 18 years as the curator of 20th-century art at the Metropolitan Museum. One day in his office there he took a phone call from the switchboard.

"This simply has to stop," the chief operator told him. "Two of every three calls to this museum are personal calls for you."

"Can I help it," he replied, "if I'm the only curator whose artists are still alive?"

Eventually they'll fade into the art-history books, and Geldzahler will go with them. A century from now he will be remembered neither for his city office nor his exhibitions, but for the many splendid portraits of his face, beard and bow tie that his friend, David Hockney, has drawn and painted since 1963.

## All Striking

Eight of them, all striking, are included in the Hockney show, "Travels With Pen, Pencil, and Ink," currently on view at the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden here.

When the two men met for the first time, in 1963 in Andy Warhol's studio, Hockney was a neophyte just out of art school; Geldzahler was already a kind of New York star.

Everybody knew him — young Henry, Pop Art's champion. He dined with the best people, Claes Oldenburg and others cast him in their happenings, his photograph made the papers. The Met had never seemed so staid, the art scene in Manhattan had never seemed so flashy. Geldzahler moved in both worlds. When he met David Hockney, they became friends at once.

Both were bright, concerned with art history, ambitious, independent. And both were gay. Hockney never hid it. He figured, "What's the point?" His preferences were clearly reflected in his art. Geldzahler's did not show up in his curatorial efforts. When he mentioned it to public — after his appointment — his "official coming out" — he stated at length in the New York press.

"Henry... Call Your Mother"

"Mayor Koch called me the next morning. He said, 'Henry, that was gutsy. I'm proud of you. Now call your mother.'"

Hockney and Geldzahler have traveled together in France, England, Italy and Spain. At lunch recently they met once again at the Georgetown home of their old

friends, Ambassador and Mrs. Stanley Woodward.

Talking of painting, Hockney spoke in favor of Balbus, Richard Estes, Oldenburg, van Gogh. Geldzahler interrupted. "I once wrote two post-impressionist cheers. 'Gogh-van-Gogh' and 'Gauguin-go!'"

"In England," said Hockney. "the artist's name is often pronounced 'van Gogh'."

"There is a solution," said Geldzahler. "You can always say, 'I've just seen the van Gogh shuff!'"

The more the two men smile at each other's jokes, the more they seem alike. They both were born July 9. They share a London tailor. Geldzahler, at the opening, wore a red bow tie made of porcelain. One of Hockney's socks is yellow. The other is blue. Each of them wears a pre-Columbian ring of heavy, yellow gold.

"Once at a candlelight dinner," said Geldzahler, "someone saw it glint and asked, 'Is that your class ring?' I told her, 'Yes. I went to pre-Columbia.'"

"Watershed"

In one drawing at the Hirshhorn, Geldzahler, Havana cigar in one hand, a book in the other, reclines on what appears to be a vast, cushioned bed. "The line drawings are the most difficult," says Hockney. "You must really concentrate. I drew that one in Italy. It's a sofa, not a bed. It was made by the man who designed furniture for Mussolini."

Hockney's largest Geldzahler painting, a double portrait in single-point perspective of Geldzahler and his friend Christopher Scott, was painted in London in 1968. "It's a watershed painting," says Geldzahler. "In this picture, David finally gave up the idea of being a 'modern artist' and decided, instead, to be the best artist he could be."



Henry Geldzahler by David Hockney

Comments Hockney: "It took two or three months to paint. To draw the parquet floor, I laid tapes from the vanishing point, which is two inches above Henry's head, to the bottom of the canvas. There were 20 or 30 tapes radiating from his head. At that stage it looked like an incredibly radiant glow from a halo around Henry's head — with an angel in a raincoat visiting him."

"You were worried about me," Geldzahler said. "You were afraid Christopher would leave me and I'd be all alone. But Christopher is still with me after a dozen years."

There is much that's autobiographical in David Hockney's art. In each of his drawings one can see precisely how he felt about his friends. Of his Henry portraits, some are cool, some warm. "My mother," Geldzahler says, "complains that David's drawings make me look older than I am."

"In the receiving line at the opening," said Geldzahler, "David called me aside and said let's take a couple of weeks and go traveling again. I suggested Kenya."

"What about Death Valley?" said Hockney.

"Only if you promise," Geldzahler answered, "that we'll come back alive."

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### Montedison Foresees Survival, '81 Revival

MILAN, April 20 (AP-DJ) — Montedison, the giant chemicals concern, is one of the most distressed companies in Italy, troubled by aging plants with swollen payrolls, government price curbs and a world-wide slump in chemicals. Recently its very survival has seemed in question.

But Montedison insists its collapse can be averted and has plans to get back on its feet by 1981.

The huge corporation's fate is, of course, critical to its 145,000 employees, not to mention some 220,000 stockholders. But the company's operations are so extensive that its demise would be a serious blow to the country's economy.

Moreover, the government itself owns 16 percent of Montedison's stock, besides controlling many of its creditor banks.

As a result, a Montedison collapse would generate intense pressure for a costly government bailout — just when Italian officials are desperately trying to cut the budget deficit.

Signs of rejuvenation are there. It recently reported that its 1978 loss narrowed nearly 50 percent from the year before, while sales rose more than 7 percent.

Still, the 1978 loss was big — equivalent to \$304.7 million.

Its main problems stem from its fiber subsidiary, Montefibre, and a 39-percent interest in Saia Viscosa, Italy's largest manufacturer of artificial fibers. They operate in old, inefficient plants — Montefibre at only 40 percent of capacity — and are saddled with excess employees.

In addition, the market for synthetic fibers is depressed by world-wide overcapacity and declining consumption.

Montedison plans to weave the fiber production of the two companies into a single concern to be called Sinafibre. Officials expect the merger to reduce fiber employment by 3,500 to about 16,000, en-

### Fed's Miller at Odds With Administration

Rift With Blumenthal Illustrates Disarray Over Monetary Policy

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT) — A sharp rift seems to have developed between Federal Reserve chairman William Miller and senior administration policymakers.

The rift has placed Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, who until recently has led the campaign for further credit tightening to slow the economy and thus stem inflation, squarely at odds with Mr. Miller, who repeatedly has said that higher interest rates were not needed now.

Mr. Blumenthal's lack of success in persuading Mr. Miller has led to deep pessimism among several senior economic advisors in the administration. In interviews, they said they were concerned that in the absence of Fed action, the administration had run out of tools to fight inflation.

Despite the surprising first-quarter slowdown to a 0.7-percent annual growth rate, these advisers say further steps are needed to control inflation.

Events in the last two weeks have illustrated the disarray over monetary policy that has plagued the administration.

The events also have left some officials feeling that they had been misled by Mr. Miller at a meeting early last week. According to officials, he agreed that tighter credit was in order. Mr. Miller declined yesterday to answer questions about the meeting.



William Miller

By Judith Miller



Michael Blumenthal

### Prices Are Mixed on Big Board

State Court Blocks Bid for Woolworth

NEW YORK, April 20 (UPI) — New York Stock Exchange prices were recouping earlier losses and turned mixed late this afternoon in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 3 points at midday, was ahead 2.25 to 857.59 at 3 p.m. The Dow lost 5.02 points yesterday and has fallen about 23 points since reaching its 1979 high of 878.72 April 10. Declines led advances 615 to 555 while 3 p.m. turnover was about 24.24 million shares compared with 25.52 million at the same time yesterday.

RCA stock drew attention in the wake of reports that entertainer Johnny Carson wants off NBC's financially successful "Tonight Show" after 17 years. Network officials indicated they will fight to keep him.

F.W. Woolworth said a South Carolina judge signed an order which effectively halts a \$35-a-share bid by Brascan to buy Woolworth shares. Woolworth said a state court issued a restraining order barring the South Carolina Securities Commission from permitting Brascan to proceed with its offer until certain conditions were met.

The court said the restraining order would remain in effect until completion of a hearing into the legality of the Brascan proposal and an order is issued by the commission, according to Woolworth. The commission will hold the hearing next Friday.

American Express was active in Big Board trading that included a block of 270,000 shares at 30 1/4. The company yesterday reported first-quarter earnings of \$1.02 a share versus 91 cents a year ago.

General Public Utilities was active and lower. The Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission has suspended a \$49-million rate increase it granted GPU because of the nuclear accident at its Three Mile Island plant. The holding company postponed its board meeting until April 26.

Communications Satellite Corp. won support. The company raised its dividend payout to 57 1/2 cents a share from 50 cents.

Chesapeake Corp. of Virginia was lower most of the day. The stock had risen sharply in recent sessions prior to the company's report that its first-quarter net totaled \$1.29 a share versus 49 cents a year ago.

Humana ran into trouble after the firm filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the sale of 1.5 million shares.

American Stock Exchange prices were narrowly higher in moderate trading with the market-value index up 0.37 at 180.80.

Coleman pushed higher after the company began an offer to purchase up to one million of its shares at \$20 each.

### Investing in Other 45% of World Market

## U.S. Pension Fund Managers Broadening Horizons

By Julie Kennedy

NEW YORK, April 21 (Reuters) — U.S. pension fund managers, frustrated by a lackluster average return in the U.S. stock market, are experimenting with the idea of investing abroad.

While worldwide investing is not new — most major European firms have kept part of their portfolios in foreign stocks, bonds, and currencies for years — the concept is one that many international investment banking firms have tried to market here with little success until recently. But now, with U.S. inflation still rising and domestic economic growth slowing in comparison with other nations, the idea of investing globally is starting to get off the ground, money managers say.

"Three years ago, we couldn't give this away as a concept," says Chris Nowakowski, president of Intersec Research Corp., which supplies studies on investing abroad to money managers. He said now money managers are "emphasizing the fact that risk is 'powerfully reduced' by investing in several markets, many of which have performed significantly better than the U.S. market in recent years."

As a result, some major U.S. companies recently have decided to test the concept by investing a small part — usually not more than 5 percent — of their pension funds abroad, money managers said. They include General Telephone & Electronics, Owens-Illinois, United Technologies, Arco, and several other large firms that declined to discuss the idea.

Nevertheless, as U.S. stocks and bonds decline in price, fund managers "are finding they are running very hard to meet liabilities," Mr. Nowakowski said.

United Technologies took a different approach by choosing West Germany for its first overseas investment and hiring Dresdner Bank to invest \$10 million there. Charles Lard, assistant treasurer, said United soon will pick a native manager for investing in Japan. The approach is the result of study by vice president and treasurer Joseph Biennat, who believes in "moving into a market slowly, gradually and thoroughly," Mr. Lard said.

International investing has traditionally been done from London and most firms that are handling U.S. pension fund investments have a London connection. But the biggest manager of such funds is New York-based Morgan Guaranty Trust, which handles \$14.5 billion of U.S. corporate pension funds. Morgan told clients in 1974 that it would invest 3 percent of these comingled funds in foreign securities as a matter of policy. It recently raised its target for foreign investing to 10 percent of these funds from 5 percent, a spokesman said.

Warburg Investment Management International, part of London-based S.G. Warburg, handles a total of \$3.8 billion in institutional funds, of which \$65 million is U.S.-based. About half of the total is invested internationally, director Burton Weiss said.

Kleinwort Benson McCowan is 40-percent owned by Kleinwort Benson Ltd. and 20-percent owned by Goldman Sachs. It invests U.S. institutional funds in foreign securities through its \$18-million Transatlantic Fund, which Mr. McCowan claims is the largest fund here committed solely to foreign investing.

Long-Term Policy Money managers stress the idea that investing a portion of portfolio funds in foreign securities or currencies should be used as a long-term policy to maintain a good overall return, not as a gimmick for quick profits. The long-term approach also eliminates the question of what is the right moment to invest abroad, they note.

Allocation of funds within a market can change fairly rapidly, though. At the beginning of this year, for example, a number of money managers were bullish on the Japanese market. But now Japan's economic outlook is thought to be less attractive relative to other countries because of rising inflation and interest rates and a declining balance of trade.

Mr. McCowan said his firm has reduced its commitment in Japan to 15 from 28 percent of total funds since last autumn.

Warburg has been underweighting Japan and the United States for some time, Mr. Weiss said, and the company views Europe as attractive.

In assessing companies for investment overseas, pension managers still look for those who have good financial positions. "The indicators among markets are such that you don't have to go around looking for special situations. Just buy the leaders," Mr. Weiss says.

### Wholesale Prices Up 2.1% in W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, April 21 (AP-DJ) — West German wholesale prices rose 2.1 percent last month over February and were 4.9 percent above the year-ago level, registering the highest year-to-year increase since December 1976, the federal statistics office reported today.

The March index was 154.1 (base year 1970). In February, the index had risen 1.3 percent for the month and 3.1 percent for the year. In December, 1976, the wholesale price index registered a 5-percent year-on-year rise.

Many economists remain skeptical. They argue that the company's future is linked inextricably with that of the chemical business and that, as one Milan banker says, "only if the chemical industry revives, will Montedison prosper."

### Canada to Grant Subsidies To Develop Technology

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, April 21 (NYT) — Canada has announced business subsidies of \$Can.185 million (about \$162.3 million) over the next three years to attract new products and technology to the country following warnings that it was becoming industrially backward.

Communications Minister Jeanne Savoy, announced a \$Can.50-million program to help the electronics industry become competitive, particularly in microelectronics. Another \$Can.20 million will be spent on Canadian telecommunications satellites. A three-year, \$Can.115-million program to help businesses make products that are now imported or to increase the domestic technology in items they now produce was also announced.

In addition, the government will increase its domestic purchases of supplies from the current 80 percent. Pierre de Bane, Minister of Supply and Services, asserted that such a policy would not violate the new international trade accord recently initiated in Geneva.

Last summer, the Canadian government said it would make \$Can.300 million available for industrial development, and since then it has announced substantial help to the shipbuilding and forest products industries.

In March, the Science Council, an official advisory body, issued a report emphasizing "a massive failure of the country's industrial system" through the lack of development of domestic technology (IHT, March 27).

The new programs, which all emphasize advanced technology, will consist of grants to companies selected for their potential to develop new products that will create jobs for Canadians. In the case of the electronics industry, the grants will be reimbursable by those companies that show a profit. The programs will not discriminate between Canadian-owned concerns and those that are foreign owned, the announcement said.

The increase in government purchases from Canadian businesses, which annually amount to about \$Can.36 billion, will attempt to favor small businesses in regions where growth has been particularly slow and unemployment high.

### Company Reports

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Company	1978	1979
First Chicago Corp.		
Revenue	33.93	31.06
Profits	0.86	0.78
Per share	33.27	31.38
Per share	0.84	0.79
Edison Power & Light		
Revenue	377.10	371.90
Profits	39.26	48.65
Per share	0.77	1.04
Colony-McIntire		
Revenue	479.30	344.00
Profits	14.11	25.38
Per share	0.65	1.18
Preferred dividends		
Koppers		
Revenue	347.20	284.80
Profits	4.03	3.06
Per share	0.15	0.01
Distillers & Chemicals		
Revenue	548.50	421.80
Profits	29.28	21.94
Per share	1.02	0.84
Ralston Purina		
Revenue	1,140.	1,040.
Profits	33.30	38.90
Per share	0.31	0.36
Revenue	2,240.	2,000.
Profits	77.20	82.10
Per share	0.72	0.76
Polaroid		
Revenue	264.90	240.70
Profits	17.11	14.48
Per share	0.52	0.44
California Edison		
Revenue	603.70	547.80
Profits	71.43	34.06
Per share	1.13	0.62

Company	1978	1979
Santa Fe Industries		
Revenue	551.30	472.50
Profits	26.20	29.30
Per share	1.66	1.06
Southern Pacific		
Revenue	596.10	530.20
Profits	33.73	16.59
Per share	1.25	0.62
Tenneco		
Revenue	2,500.	2,040.
Profits	125.00	110.00
Per share	1.19	1.10
Wheeling-Pittsburgh		
Revenue	313.40	262.10
Profits	9.16	18.12
Per share	2.20	2.20
White Motor		
Revenue	319.80	281.60
Profits	6.66	7.51
Per share	0.78	-
Zenith Radio		
Revenue	237.40	213.90
Profits	3.70	1.10
Per share	0.20	0.06
Japan		
Canon		
Revenue	223,590.	194,390.
Profits	8,340.	8,340.
Per share	39.17	41.31

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